### NEW YORK HERALD | The Lessons of the St. Andrew's

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

Broadway.-COBD AND CREESE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HUMPTY DUMPTY, at S.P. M. George L. Fox.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Rignold. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.: closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL,
Fixteenth street—B GONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Maccabe. ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue,— EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS. Oper 4700 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE, Eighth street, between econd and Third avenues.— VARIETY, at 12 P. M.; closes at 2:30 A. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway.-THE SHAUGHRAUN, at SP. M.; closes at

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, Brooklyn - NONEDALE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:20 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack. WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—KIDNAPPED, at
8 P. M.; closes at 10:35 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

No. 524 Broadway. -VARIETY, at S P. M.; closes at 10:45

ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.-PEDES-TRIANISM. Professors Judd and Weston. THEATRE COMIQUE,

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BONNEA, at a P. M.; closes at 1030 P. M. Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mr. Gilbert.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. -VARIETY, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:45 BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue -- VARIETY, at 2 P. M., and at 8 P. M.; closes at 15:45 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty third street, near Sixth avenue, - NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan

Fourteenth street.-GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M.;

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway. -- French Opera Bouffe -- IROFLE-GIROFLA,
at 8 P. M., closes at 10:40 P. M. Mile. Coralie Geoffroy.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear. WALL STREET YESTERDAY. -Gold advanced

to 1145. The stock market was unsettled. the laws enforced unless punishment follows Foreign exchange was steady and money at swiftly upon sin. Looking at this case from

THE FORCE BILL passed the House at midnight, but may even yet be talked to death in

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT announces that the campaign against the Carlists will be brought to a close this spring; but we think it was announced that it would be ended last fall. Such a speedy termination of the war is hardly to be expected.

THROUGHOUT the country travel has been impeded by the floods. Railroad bridges have been swept away in several places and trains on some of the roads have been unable run. The return of the cold weather will nly increase the danger hereafter.

THE SIDE SCENES in the Beecher case are not the least interesting features in the great trial, and we present a view of these this morning, especially with reference to the part Mr. Henry C. Bowen would play if brought upon the stage.

THE MINERS' RIOTS at Hazleton, Pa., are likely to be more formidable than is usual, even in that turbulent region. We have the news to-day that the strikers stopped the pumps, set fire to the engine house and shot one of the engineers. This is a rough day's work, yet the men are gathering and further trouble is feared.

SIR CHARLES LYELL'S REMAINS have been buried in Westminster Abbey. The scientist reposes in his mortality next the grave of Ben Jonson, the dramatist and humorist. England does honor to herself by giving Lyell's body a funeral in the Abbey, and Jonson's spirit doubtless smiled an approval on the ceremony of interment.

Tur DETAILS of the Schuvlkill freshet, especially as regards the damage done to the factories at Manayunk, show that our reports of yesterday were not exaggerated. Immense masses of snow and ice yet remain to be dissolved, and though the change in the temperature may prevent fresh floods, the events of the past two days show that it is necessary to prepare for the coming freshets.

POSTMASTER JAMES has proved a very efficient officer, and, as the result of his strict business principles, he has turned more revenue into the Treasury than any of his predecessors. Yet his salary is only six thouhand dollars a year, less than the pay of the paster of New York twenty-five years ago. It ought to be increased, and the sum fixed by the Post Office Appropriation bill, as it passed the Senate on Tuesday-eight thousand follars is not too large. We trust the House Will sanction this amendment

If the dead could be called to life, or if the sufferings of the wounded could be assuaged, we could enter upon the investigation as to the causes of the Duane street disaster with a more hopeful spirit than that with which we contemplate so much misery and death. But no power can summon the departed, and our duty is to search out the causes that led to their terrible fate and to do what we can to allay the sorrows of those who live. A movement is on toot, as we observe in our news columns and in the columns of other journals, to alleviate in some way the wants of those who are left in distress by this calamity. That is an appeal which none of us can resist, and we trust it may enter into the thoughts of the kind-hearted this morning. But the lesson to the community is, What caused these disasters, and how can we prevent their recurrence? This special calamity is not of an exceptional character. It may occur any day. New York is a city pre-eminently subject to fires and high winds. Nature with us-and especially as manifested during such a winter as the present—is capricious and severe. We never know what we may not expect from the cold, the ice and the snowfrom the gale and the flames. Consequently our duty now is to see how far this disaster is the fault of those in authority, and to what extent others are liable to occur.

In all inquiries of this character it is hard to search out the truth. It vanishes at every step. No question is more difficult than who is to blame. This is not a case of positive moral turpitude, like setting fire to a hotel or sending a railway train off the track. No one wanted to throw down this wall. It was to no one's interest that death and pain should suddealy fall upon a congregation of pious worshippers, deep in Lenten devotions. Not one ot all who are in any way to blame who will not feel the keenest sympathy in the misery it entailed. But, while we do not seek for absolute guilt, as with murder or arson, the responsibility is even greater. What is the use of law and authority and a police system and all the machinery of order and society if we are to be always in such peril as this of Duane street? We have laws and magistrates and officers to prevent these occurrences. Naturally, therefore, we turn to the Mayor. He is the head of the city. It is his duty to see that the ordinances are enforced. The case is not political-the outgrowth of ambition and strife. It is not a reluctant Comptroller. resolved to "stick," or a slippery Corporation Counsel, who will not be caught. A great wrong has been done to the people, and the question is, How far has the Mayor enforced the ordinances made to prevent and punish such a wrong? Well, nothing has been done. The Mayor has surveyed the church, tapped the walls, walked around the ruins and will now consider the matter. With him rests the power to investigate and punish. What he does, to be efficient, should be prompt. He was not in office more than a few days before he could send Delafield Smith a most elaborate and able document removing him from office. Here was a case demanding even more promptitude. As it is the investigation begins as leisurely as if it would last as long as the Beecher trial. We are to have inquiries and discussions and examinations, a tedious inquest, prolonging and postponing the real inquiry until the feeling passes away, new themes arise to attract popular attention, the guilty are forgiven and forgotten, while the public conscience will lie dormant until shocked by another calamity. We confess we are disappointed at what

seems to be the apathy of the Mayor. The city looks to him, as its natural guardian, to do something at once. We can never have sin is clear enough. The department in charge of unsafe buildings did not do its duty. Notice was given that the wall was in a dangerous condition nearly six weeks ago. Yet in all that time nothing was done. The law provides that a warning of this kind shall be obeyed within twenty-four hours. Why was this warning allowed to go unheeded for six weeks? That point is very clear. Any department which takes six weeks to remove a public danger, which the law commands to be removed at once, is at fault. Next to the officials in charge of this department the blame falls upon the priest in charge of the church. A priest has a post of peculiar responsibility. Thousands are under the influence of his holy office. He asks them to church, and it is his duty to see that the building in every way answers the purposes of devotion. It was not for the worshippers—not one in twenty of whom had ever heard of this threatening wall-to pause and ask whether the house of God was really a place of safety. This is not the spirit in which the faithful attend church. They go in security and comfort, feeling that the priest or the clergyman has done all that can be done to enable them to worship in peace. The priest in charge of the church mew of this wall. He knew of the fire and the danger which it entailed. He knew-no one better-what would be the probable effect of the falling of such a wall upon a church filled with worshippers. He knew that in these wintry times nothing is more probable than a high, severe, sweeping gate. It was therefore his duty to compel the authorities to remove the peril that hung over his church and his flock, and until the authorities did their duty he should have closed the church and sent his people elsewhere. For the duty of aving souls does not justify our clergymen in bringing the bodies of their followers into

There is also a higher duty, and to this we also call especial attention. What is the present condition of our churches and places of public amusement? How many churches have we that are as difficult of exit as this on Duane street? Have we any theatres that in the event of a sudden panic, a fire or the falling of a wall, would become a trap of death, like the Richmond Theatre, which, although burned more than sixty years since, is remembered in the history of appalling catastrophes? Have we a church that would furnish a scene like that in the Cathedral of Santiago a few years since, when thousands of worshippers were killed and wounded because of a papic during service and the impossibility of opening the doors? Are our churches built and so managed that in

suddenly abandoned? Are the doors properly arranged? Are the windows easy of access? These are simple questions, but upon their answer depends the safety of nine-tenths of all who attend the sanctuary to-day for the worship of God. Nothing is more easily aused in a large body of men and women than a panic. An unusual noise, a lightning flash, a puff of smoke from a censer, the sudden springing of a bolt or a plank, a cry of alarm, any of these incidents might lead to such a result in any of our churches as that seen in Duane street on Thursday evening. Therefore the duty of our city officials-of our tardy inspectors and our patient Mayoris at once to rigidly examine every church and theatre and place of resort. Let them be examined with a view of their safety in the event of a panic or a fire or any other real danger. Let some wise rules be adopted as to the opening and closing of doors and win-Such an examination would be of great value, and might prevent untold misery in the future. We print this morning a report upon the exact condition of many of our churches which will assist His Honor in carrying out this inquiry. If the Mayor inds any embarrassment in enforcing the ordinances calculated to secure safety-if his labors are arrested by the apathy or selfishness of the owners-he has only to signify that a certain church or a certain theatre is unsafe, and the people will protect themselves.

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill. The passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Senate vesterday completes it so far as Congress is concerned, and it is now left to the President to say whether it shall become law. Upon this point we presume there is no doubt. Though it was confidently expected in the beginning that General Grant would disapprove of the bill, the events which occurred while it was pending in Congress and the change of the President's attitude toward the South, render his sanction almost a certainty. In the shape in which it finally passed the House and has now also received the indorsement of the Senate, it is shorn of its most offensive features. Practically it is little more than a reassertion in the form of a law of undoubted rights belonging to every citizen. Legally, railroad companies and innkeepers and possibly theatrical managers were bound to afford equal accommodations to all who were willing to pay for them before Mr. Sumner began to urge the passage of his bill. We cannot doubt that these rights so strenuously denied before will continue to be refused. The manager of a theatre will run the risk of a verdict for damages before seating black men by the side of white ones in the parquet and dress circle. It will be some years before the aristocratic denizens of Sullivan and Thompson streets will be allowed to occupy the boxes at Wallack's or Booth's or Daly's. In reality the bill is a pretence, not a measure, and it results in pleasing nobody. Mr. Sumner would have spurned it from him with contempt. In omitting the school clause everything that was vital in it is destroyed. Nobody supposed, even in its most radical form, that it was a bill to make a white man marry his daughter to a negro; but its great purpose in Mr. Sumner's bands was to open all he public schools to black and white alike. This being refused it was stripped of everything which the law, in so far as it was operative, did not guarantee already. Even the negroes are not likely to be deceived by so lame and impotent a conclusion, and we doubt not that the Civil Rights bill, which ccasioned so much angry comment while it was under consideration, now that it is out of the way, will be forgotten in a shorter space of time than was required to pass it.

# The Subsidy Report.

The report of the Committee on Ways and gives emphasis to the astounding robbery of the corporation by Stockwell and his agents. Nearly eight hundred thousand dollars were taken out of the treasury of the company, and the part of it which was disbursed was mostly given to people without character or influence. Where any services were rendered at all they were insignificant when compared with the compensation. The summing up of the testimony, while it leaves Congress free from the proof of corruption-not a dollar of the money having been traced to the hands of any Congressman-shows the evil surroundings which must inevitably degrade and debase that body unless this crime is sternly punished. So far nothing has been done in the way of punishment. Mr. Samuel Ward was dismissed with a laugh, because he met the committee with a brazen jest. Mr. J. G. Schumaker was allowed to retain his sent to the last, because there was not virtue enough in the House to expel him. Even the newspaper correspondents who confessed they were bribed were allowed to go in and out as if they were still fit to be seen in the company of decent people and honest legislators. The committee brings before the House little more than the suggestion of a measure by which crimes like this can be punished. The next Congress will have the work to do over again, and we trust it will begin by expelling Schumaker and King and provide against future corruption of this kind by a bill which shall make the occupation of a lobbyist extremely hazardous. The adventurers who infest the Capitol must be reated as common swindlers, and when detected in selling their "influence" they must be punished as common swindlers are punished in other countries.

## Pulpit Topics To-Day.

The charge of narrowness is one very commonly made against Christians by those who are not believers or who are liberal in their faith and feelings. Dr. Deems will analyze the accusation to-day, and show that Christians are neither narrow nor insane; but, on the contrary, as Mr. Pullman will demonstrate, they comprehend the significance of the life that now is in its relations to the life that is to be, and with this knowledge they urge their fellow men not to procrastinate the day of their esponsals to Christ-the causes and the cure of which delay and the benefits of moral grafting Mr. Alger will present today. This moral grafting is what is generally cailed conversion in Protestant churches, and which Mr. Hawthorne will explain. It is the result of pointing sinners to the Lamb of God, as Mr. Kennard will direct them to-day with the eye of faith, as the Israelites in the wilderness looked toward the brazen serpent, law-and therefore far less justice.

about which Mr. Pierce will speak, and were

The early history of Christianity is so little known that some of our city pastors are now giving sketches from it. Mr. MacArthur will tell us something about the first European convert, and Father Bjerring will show us how Christianity was first introduced into Russia. Mr. Platt. of Brooklyn, will indicate the Christian's God and religion and experience from the assumptions and deductions of scientists and sceptics, and Mr. Corbit will describe the rock in the midst of the river, but whether the East River or North River he does not indicate. Mr. Terry will continue his Apocalyptic sketches and treat of the mystic Babylon and the white horse to-day. Mr. Cameron will open heaven and Mr. Phelps will open hell to the wondering gaze (figuratively) of their people, and Mr. Hathaway will step in and illustrate how a saint got into hell and how he got out again, notwithstanding the impossibility of such an excursion, as declared in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus to the contrary. But modern theologians will differ with patriarchs and prophets and apostles concerning these things. Mr. Wolff will tell us how to investigate Spiritualism, which we have been so variously informed how to do within the past few weeks that our readers can hardly be ignorant of the way.

#### The Scales of Justice.

Justice is a word that in common use has almost reached that stage in the history of words where they assume a significance exactly contrary to their primary import; a change which seems to result from the fact that the ironical use of the word becomes so common from the greater frequency of the occasions when it must be used ironically that this use displaces the employment of the word in its simple original sense. Justice was once right as secured and defined by the law. Law was made to secure to every man his own, and the result was justice. Law and justice were therefore inseparable-necessary correlatives. Already, however, the separation of the two is recognized, and law and justice are so plainly felt to be widely different that we have one class of courts for the determination of law and another class for the rendering of justice under the name of equity. Justice, therefore, is now in common use directly opposed in meaning to a word that was formerly its synonym; and if the lawyers continue for a few generations more to refine away right by legal subtleties this word will come to express the idea now expressed by injustice. In watching such a change in fundamental ideas and words it is pleasant to come across a case which indicates that there are people less progressive than ourselves, and that there is one corner of the civilized world where the primary relation continues and the law is contemplated as the simple means of securing justice in defiance of technicalities and other devices of

Dubois and Genin were neighbors in a lit-

tle French town, and Genin borrowed from Dubois the sum of one hundred and fifty francs, giving in exchange his note, payable on the Feast of St. Fortunatus. Dubois was not a learned man. He was only a goodnatured neighbor. He did not trouble himself to study very closely the paper given him, and he troubled himself even less at all times about the saints; consequently he did not know the days on which their festivals came. It is, perhaps, a little odd that he was not acquainted with St. Fortunatus, who is well known even to the unlearned, from the fact that the occurrence of his day is inconveniently uncertain. It is, therefore, a very bad day for the date of a financial obligation. In fact, it is a period analogous to our famous "When two Sundays come together," and is Kalends. Dubois was not in a hurry for his money, and he waited a year. It then occurred to him that, as three hundred and sixtyfive days had gone by, it was odd that some one of them had not proved to be the day of the first saint in whom he ever felt an interest. He, therefore, abrubtly asked his neighbor upon what day that saint's festival was celebrated. His neighbor calmly referred 'him to the calendar. He studied the calendar deeply, but found no such saint. He had loaned his money to be repaid on a day that would never come. His faith in human nature was shaken when he found that through his neighborly simplicity-through being a specimen of that best variety of the human species, a man not in the least degree smart, sharp or shrewd-he had been made the victim of a vulgar and familiar swindle. But his faith in human nature was not all gone, and his faith in justice and the judges was as fresh as that of a child in the oracle of the buttercups. He brought that mean rogue, his neighbor, into court. There the case was all gone over with the usual flourishes of 'and "and "but" and "aforesaid." It was a simple case, for there was the note and the signature was acknowledged. All that was necessary was to fix the period when the payment therein provided for should be made.

There was a judge on the bench compared to whom that young man Daniel was a mere Babylonish prig. He observed that the question whether or no "Mr. Fortunatus" was a saint was not before that court. This person Fortunatus was described as a saint the document in evidence, and that dignity must be accorded him on the authority of the maker of the document, who was clearly more familiar with the quality of this Fortunatus than the Court was. It is clear that the point to determine was what day in the year is sacred to this saint. It is true the Court had not been able to find his name in the calendar, "but this does not prove that he has no day." At these ominous words the defendant certainly felt uneasy; "for," continued the Court, "there have, happily, been more saints in the world than there are days in the year, and every saint, therefore, could not have a particular day; but there is one day sacred to all those saints together who were not of sufficient importance to have days of their own. This day is sacred to St. Fortunatus in common with all the others, and the sum named in the bond therefore justly falls due on All Saints' Day." And this beautiful piece of justice was the issue of a suit for thirty dollars. But let us not regret that the sum was so small. If it had been thirty thousand dollars there would have been more lawyers in the case, and therefore more The Return of Ristori.

The return of Mme. Ristori to the United States must naturally be a pleasure to her, and we can readily understand the feeling that prompted her own words, uttered in a conversation elsewhere printed, "When I found myself back in New York I felt as though I was again in my country, surrounded by my friends." Other causes than the meeting with old friends and the hope of achieving new triumphs contribute to this sense of homelike happiness. Alison, the historian, speaks of "that peculiar delight which has been often observed in the later years of literary men-the delight of returning again to the studies of their youth, and of feeling under the snows of age the cheerful memories of their spring." Though the great tragedienne is not old in years her dramatic career has been so brilliant and extensive that she may be said to have the whole world for a stage and all mankind for an audience, and thus to have anticipated, in the maturity of her genius, the honors which are usually the property of age. In the splendor of such a career the artist crowds into a decade the events of half a century, and even the near past seems distant. It is but seven years since Madame Ristori played in New York, yet in that time how many triumphs has she not won? The laurels she has gathered are like "the wildernesses of fruit and worlds of flowers" in the forests of South America, from which she returns, yet still the Pomona and the Flora of her beautiful art have not perished but flourish in their summer youth. She will find the garlands here as bright and fresh as those

she bore away. Our delight will not be less sincere and deep. Ristori is undoubtedly one of the few great actresses of our day, and her return reilluminates our stage with that tragic light which is so rarely seen. Elsewhere we have recalled some of the great characters which she first made known to the American public, and to which her Lady Macbeth, Lucrezia Borgia and Renata will be added. Two artists alone that we now recall can be classed with Ristori in tragedy, in the power to reveal the mighty passions which the great dramatists have described. These are Charlotte Cushman and Mme. Janauschek. Yet how different in kind is the genius these three women possess! When we remember that Cushman was recently crowned in public by the oldest and most venerated of our poets, on an occasion at once splendid and sad, we rejoice the more that the farewell of Ristori is yet an event of the future, and that before she leaves America, probably forever, Medea, Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, Deborah, Marie Antoinette and all her attendant train of heroic figures will pass again before our eyes and dwell hereafter more brightly in our

#### The Principle of Local Self-Govern. ment-The Costigan Bill.

The Committee of Seventy was a body that enjoyed a good reputation during its existence. It labored in a disinterested manner for the reform of the city government and did valuable service in the overthrow of corruption. Three years ago it prepared a charter for the city of New York, upon which much deliberation and research were bestowed. The charters from 1830 to 1870 inclusive were carefully examined and maturely considered in order that their desirable features might be culled and their faults and errors discarded. These laws, viewed in the clear light of experience, were useful in guiding the committee in the right path and leading it to correct conclusions. The result was a charter which received the warm approval of professed reformers. A republican organ in this city, prominent in the cause of reform, spoke of it in this eulogistic manner:-"It is essentially the people's charter. It was drafted in their interest, and not in the interest distress for want of toxes to hunt. His game is deliberate and carefully considered work of a body of men selected by the people without distinction of party and charged with the duty of rescuing the city government from the abyss of infamy, degradation and threatened bankruptcy into which it has been plunged by politicians and thieves." charter did not become a law, it is true : but its defeat was attributed, justly or unjustly, to the corruption of the Legislature, and we have a right to regard its provisions with respect despite its failure. This charter of the Committee of Seventy

indorsed emphatically the principle of "home

rule." It provided mainly for municipal

boards of five commissioners for the several departments, and gave the appointment of one commissioner absolutely to the Mayor and the election of four to the Board of Aldermen. It empowered the Mayor to remove at his pleasure all commissioners and other officers of departments appointed by him, and to remove "for cause" any commissioner elected by the Aldermen; "assigning his reasons to the Board of Aldermen," in the words of the charter, "in which case a majority of those members of the Board by whose votes said commissioner was chosen shall proceed to elect another commissioner in the place of the one so removed." Thus in the case of elected commissioners even the power of removal vested in the Mayor was final and could not be set aside by the Board of Aldermen, who were required to elect another in place of the officer removed. The Comptroller and the Corporanunsel were to be "appointed by the certainly is an influential and disinterested indorsement of the principle contained in the Costigan bill-to wit, the investment of the Mayor of New York, elected by and responsible to the citizens, with the power to control the subordinate partments of the municipal government, and to make a vigorous, efficient and harmonious administration. It is a little singular that the politicians and the party organs whose voices were raised in eulogy of these provisions of the charter of the Committee of Seventy three years ago, should now be howling so piteously about the iniquity of the Costigan bill, and denouncing the proposition to bestow the power of removal upon the Mayor as corrupt, iniquitous and tyrannical. The people, however, who want a charter as a permanent law for the interests of the city, and not as a temporary expedient to subserve the purposes of the politicians, approve the principle of local responsibility, and will be glad to receive it even at the hands of, the

Senator Robertson's Rapid Transit

The political standing and legislative ex-

perience of Senator Robertson entitle any

measure proposed by him to respectful exam-

ination. His Rapid Transit bill does not seem free from constitutional objections, and is exposed to formidable financial difficulties. It would be unfortunate if the Legislature should pass a bill which would be practically inoperative, and therefore serve no purpose but to obstruct and postpone action, and create a necessity for a new application to s future Legislature. Mr. Robertson's bill is unconstitutional, because it disregards that provision of the amendments which declares that "no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on that portion of a street or highway on which it is proposed to construct such railroad be first obtained," or, in case it cannot be obtained, the Supreme Court shall have power to decide, after hearing all parties, whether such road ought to be constructed. This provision of the amended constitution is clear and explicit, and no law which does not respect it would be worth the paper on which it was engrossed. Mr. Robertson's bill provides for acquiring the route without any previous attempt to get the consent of the adjacent property holders, and would therefore be a mere nullity if it should pass. It is open to other objections. It requires a company to be formed and a certain amount of stock to be subscribed and paid in before any legal steps can be taken for fixing the route. The subscribers would therefore be taking a leap in the dark; for if the city authorities should disapprove of their proposed route the project would fall through and all the time and effort bestowed on the subject be wasted. The route and plan of construction should be definitely settled before capitalists are asked to take the stock. Mr. Prince's bill is in this respect much more sensible and business-like than Mr. Robertson's. The Prince bill gives the initiative to the city authorities and not to private projectors or speculators. This seems fit and wise, as the municipal authorities or commissioners appointed by them would be more likely to take a large view of the city interests. When the plan had been determined with sole reference to the wants and conveniences of the city a successful appeal could be made to capitalists if there was a reasonable prospect of good dividends.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wordsworth's prose works are to be collected and published. Mr. Hepworth Dixon sailed for Europe in the

Adriauc yesterday.

Assemblyman warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y.,

is at the Union Square Hotel.

Mme. Adelaide Ristori and family have apart-Assemblyman W. W. Braman, of West Troy, is

registered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, is resid-

ing temporarily at the Hotel Bronswick. General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, vesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

among the late arrivals at the Everett House. Senator-elect A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, arrived in this city yesterday and is at the St.

Nicholas Hotel. Count Max Ugarte, an Austrian noble of the Paris monde, died at San Remo of scarlet fever aged twenty-four.

General Adrien Wolf, aged eighty-four, has just died at Montauban, France. He was on Maximit-

ian's staff in Mexico.

Senator-elect Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will leave

for Washington this evening.

The Carlists, in firing at a railway train on gen-

eral principles, sent some bullets through the car in which King Alfonso was riding.

In Kent, Lugland, the British gentleman is in the victim of the steel traps and stry

small farmers. In Sweden, and Norway also, January was colder than for many years. So it was a very wide

wave, or the cause was a more general one than has been thought.

"Lotos Leaves" to the papers current "in the that "nearly all are filmsy." Garibaldi commends his plan for the redemption

of the Agro Romano to British capitalists; but the British public which had the Garibaldi madsess

Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, of the Queen's house-hold, will call himself Fane hereafter, because his aunt, who left him the money, made this a condition. Fain would we do the like on similar terms. Another clergyman to whom the excitement of the puipit was deficient in "true inwardness"-Rev. C. W. Wilkinson, in England-thrown from his norse in the hunting field, has died from his The German Federal Council has resolved to

recommend a grant from the funds at the Emperoris disposal for the completion of Grimm's Dictionary. The recommendation is equivalent Victoria has received the gift of a war club from

Figs. She has no immediate use for it, but it was be handy to have in the house, as it will make a good shillaish for the Duke of Connaught when he visits Ireland. And now comes joint-stock religion. The British

themselves into a limited liability company, in order to propagate their creed by means of lec-

London has no morgue, but may get one now, as a woman taken out of the river and kept in a staple uli they could find the coroner was meanwhile eaten up oy the rats, who, like every one else,

Mr. Thomas Holloway, the British Brandreth, gives \$250,000 for establishing at Egham, in England, a university for the higher education of

wom in. A nicely sugared pill for the "sweet girl graduates with golden hair." In 1873 Prussia contained 1,037 monks and 8,011 increased between 1859 and 1872 from 272 to 3.131; in Breslau, from 228 to 1,458; in Posen, from 10 to

337, and in Kulm, from 8 to 191. The London World said that Mr. Bradlaugh had deserted his children and left them on the parish and now it is compelled to apologize, which, however, leaves the case open for a wicked world to

say that "where there is smoke," &c. The Russian Invalide States that England has supplied 60,000 rifles to the East Turcoman tribes and that one of Major Napier's projects in travel. comans in the use of the new weapon.

An inch on a man's nose is proverbially of some account, and M. Derrisart, of Paris, is likely to know of exactly what account. His nose has taken to growing lately, and grew half an inch in eight days. He is at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, and all the surgeons of France are rushing thither to

Financial returns in Russia are an uncertain or's declaration that he will never restrict him self to any arbitrarily limited sum in public exof administration what he deems fit, and have the public treasury supplied as need be.